



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

collection. This specimen has been hitherto unrecorded. I am indebted to Dr. Murphey for the privilege of announcing its capture, which is the first record for Georgia. In the South Atlantic States this species was taken at Chester, South Carolina, by Mr. Leverett M. Loomis, on April 18, 1884. There is also a Florida record in Coues's 'Birds of the Northwest,' p. 188.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

A new Colorado Record for the White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*).—On each of several different mornings during the latter part of last August, a pair of these birds were seen and closely observed by me at a ranch situated on a small tributary of upper Bear Creek, in Clear Creek County, Colo., at an altitude of about 8400 feet. My observations were made at very close range, with the aid of an excellent opera-glass, and were fully corroborated by Mr. Charles C. Truesdell of Syracuse, New York, as well as by other members of our party. On each of the three or four occasions when we saw them, the birds flew down to a small stream and as we were generally within fifteen feet of them, we enjoyed most perfect opportunities to make them out in every detail of their "field characters." The male and female staid close to each other, permitting us to note in a most satisfactory way, their characteristic cross bills and conspicuous, white double wing-bars, tending to, but not quite attaining, confluence, as well as all other external features of form, marking and coloration that characterize the species. On one occasion a female Mexican Crossbill (*L. curvirostra stricklandi*) joined the White-wings at the water's edge, and associated with them in a friendly way for several minutes, thus affording to me an excellent chance for comparison. The greater compactness and elegance, and smaller size, of the female *leucoptera* were noticeable. The Mexican, after remaining with the others for a time, joined her mate in a near-by spruce tree, where both staid motionless, though waiting for their aristocratic friends to conclude their repast (whatever it was). When the latter took flight the Mexican Crossbills left their perch and followed closely after.—ERNEST KNAEBEL, *Denver, Col.*

An Early Date for the Arrival of the Ipswich Sparrow (*Passerculus princeps*) on the Coast of South Carolina.—Being desirous of ascertaining the date upon which this species makes its appearance in the autumn, I visited Long Island (near Charleston) on November 3, 1906, and am satisfied that I flushed one, but was unable to secure it as it was very wild. On November 6 I again visited the island and succeeded in obtaining a female about four miles from the place where the specimen was flushed on the 3d. The specimen taken was moulting the feathers about the throat.

According to Mr. Brewster,¹ the Ipswich Sparrow occurs along the coast of Massachusetts by the middle of October. From Boston or Cape Cod to Charleston by the coast line is very nearly one thousand miles,

¹ W. Brewster, in H. D. Minot's Land-birds and Game-birds of New England, ed. 2, 1895, 201.